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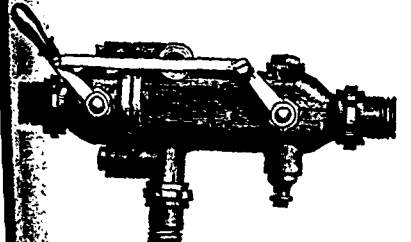
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And expected daily Ex S.S. "Altermay," balance of our
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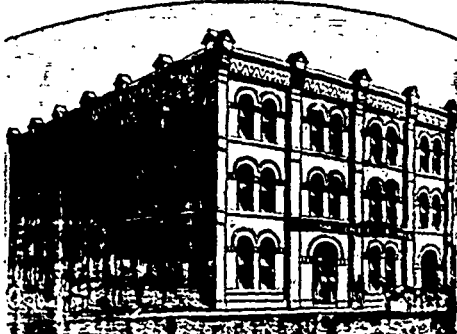
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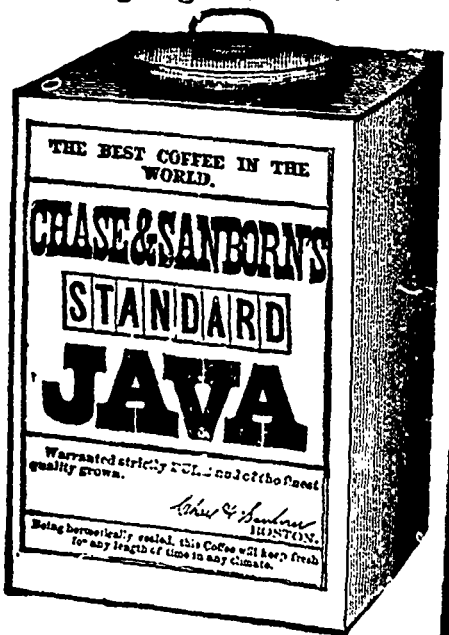
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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Published by James E. Steen - Every Tuesday - Subscription, \$2 per annum

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 27, 1885.

NO. 18

The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

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JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 27, 1884

A MONEY order office has been established at Fort McLeod.

H. TAYLOR, hotelkeeper, Fort McLeod, has retired from the business.

JAMES DOHERTY, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, has been sold out by sheriff's sale.

A. E. MUNSON, druggist, Rat Portage, has sold out his business to W. D. Costes & Co.

THE estate of Mrs. A. Meozies, milliner, Winnipeg, will be sold by auction on the 20th inst.

BERMY & THOMPSON, hotelkeepers, Minnedosa, are endeavoring to dispose of their business.

JOHN H. ARFELL, grocer, Winnipeg, has compromised with his creditors at 40c on the dollar.

S. C. VICK intends closing out his jewelry business in Winnipeg, and removing to British Columbia.

NORTON & KNIGHT, fruit dealers and stationery, Port Arthur, have disposed of their stationery business.

It is the intention of McLean Bros., grocer, Winnipeg, to close out their business and remove to Calgary.

THE new telephone line between Edmonton and St. Albert has been completed, and is giving great satisfaction.

IN the *Gazette*, notice is given of an application to Parliament for a charter to incorporate a railway from Bow river, near Calgary, to Edmonton and Athabasca.

IT is the intention of McMillan Bros. of this city to erect a first-class roller mill and elevator at Qu'Appelle, as they are receiving a handsome bonus from the municipality.

THE following gentlemen have been elected the officers for the Portage Milling Co. for the current year: Hon. F. Ogletree, president; Dr. Cowan, vice-president; H. M. Campbell, secretary.

EFFORTS to clear up the haze which has hung for centuries around the navigability of the Hudson's Bay and Straits, are evidently appreciated by learned and scientific bodies in Britain. The Royal Geographical Society of Britain have recognised the services of our townsmen, Mr. C. N. Bell, in this work, and have conferred upon him the honor of Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. The honor is well deserved.

THE commercial travellers of Manitoba have had a great deal to contend with in the high rate of travelling, and lately have been endeavoring to have it reduced. With this end in view a deputation, last Saturday, waited upon Mr. Egan, and laid the matter before him. Mr. Egan promised to give the matter his immediate attention and return them an answer at the earliest moment.

THE *Manitoba Gazette* contains an application for the incorporation of the *North-west Farmer Printing and Publishing Company* (limited), the applicants being Lud H. Cameron, Acton Berrows, W. Clark, C. B. Kenleyside, J. A. Carman, A. J. Darch, and W. F. Luxton. The capital stock is \$10,000; paid up \$5,000. Power is taken to conduct a general printing business. Mr. Clark will remain as editor, Mr. C. B. Kenleyside being secretary treasurer.

PART of machinery for the works of the North-west Petroleum Co., has arrived in Winnipeg, having been shipped from Bradford, Penn., and as soon as the rest arrives, the whole will be shipped west to Gleichen, and from there transported to the companies' ground, about 40 miles from the last mentioned place.

THE following is taken from the *Edmonton Bulletin*: A call for tenders to deliver poles for a new government telegraph line between Duck lake and Carlton, and between Battleford and Edmonton, is expected by the coming mail. A contract will be let for the line between Duck lake and Carlton, twelve miles, another between Battleford and Fort Pitt by the Bessyler settlement, or by the most direct practicable route; another between Pitt and the farm instructor's house at Saddle lake, by the most direct practicable route; and another from Saddle lake to Fort Saskatchewan, by way of St. Paul and Victoria, keeping within three miles of the river, or by the most direct practicable route. An agreement has already been made as to the line between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan, and Messrs. Griesbach and Simpson are taking the matter in hand to have it pushed through.

THE statistics for the municipality of Rhineland for the year ending 1884 are as follows: Municipality, 161,280 acres; on receipt roll, 129,760; on non-resident roll, 72,900; under cultivation, 15,922 acres. Assessed value, real property of residents, \$519,040; property of non-residents, \$28,800; total \$547,840. Personal property of residents, \$88,132; non-residents, \$17,388; total, \$105,520; total assessment, \$653,360. Population: males, married, 643; single, 1,187; total, 1,821; females, married, 642; single, 994; total, 1,636; grand total, 3,447. Live stock: oxen, 456; cows and young cattle, 2,779; sheep, 290; horses and young horses, 1,624; hogs, 2,126. Statute labor: total number of days imposed in whole municipality, 2,636; number of days' work actually performed and not commuted, 2,437; rate of commutation per day, \$150. Taxation: municipal or general tax, 5½ mills on the dollar, aggregating \$3,593.40; judicial and county tax, 1½ mills on the dollar, aggregating \$950.01; total rate, 7 mills on the dollar; total tax, \$4,573.44.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

S. Evans, butcher, Toronto, is dead.
 A. Eastman, druggist, Schomberg, is dead.
 W. H. Bone, printer, Thorold, has sold out.
 Robert Boyer, jeweller, Ridgewood, has sold out.
 N. Dawson, carriages, Aylmer, has assigned in trust.
 H. Waterman, grocer, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.
 George Folton, miller, Guelph, has assigned in trust.
 Henry & Stafford, grocers, Toronto, have dissolved.
 James Logie, general storekeeper, Courtwright, has assigned.
 J. C. Diggins, jeweller, Stratford, has assigned in trust.
 Alexander Brodie, cooper, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Oscar McDowell, grocer, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.
 Robert Dawson, carriages, Aylmer, has assigned in trust.
 D. Barron, flour mill, Amherstburg, has assigned in trust.
 Richard Porter, hotelkeeper, Wingham, has been burned out.
 W. F. Reekin, hotelkeeper, Avon, has sold out to H. Noble.
 E. Marrin & Co., groceries and liquors, Barrie, has sold out.
 E. H. Gustin, hotelkeeper, London has sold out to John Cole.
 Wm. Jeffries, hats, caps, etc., Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Turpenny & Rich, painters, St. Thomas has assigned in trust.
 A. McInnis' tallow-rendering house, London, has been burned.
 Noble & Co., boots and shoes, Guelph, have assigned in trust.
 Stevas & Stringer, tins, etc., Chatham, are about to dissolve.
 H. Walden, hotelkeeper, Strathburg, is removing to Berlin.
 John Thompson, publisher, Stirling, has removed to Thorold.
 Fred. Lint, general storekeeper, Att.cliffe, has assigned in trust.
 Reiner & Stein, general store and mills, Wellesley, have dissolved.
 The grist mill of Adam Smith, Brucefield, has been burned down.
 The sheriff is in possession of the bakery of Joseph Clark, Toronto.
 George B. Robson, photographers, Goderich, has sold out to G. Stewart.
 A. Haraden, furniture, Toronto, has compromised at 50c on the dollar.
 The stock of W. H. Murphy, painter, Toronto, has been sold by bailiff.
 George Lyman, fruit, etc., London, stock has been sold out by the assignee.
 The stock of John Patterson, tailor, Hamilton, has been sold by the assignee.
 Robert McMahon, of the firm of McMahon Bros., hardware, Kingston, is dead.
 Gormar & Co., manufacturers bed comforts, Berlin, have gone out of the business.

E. West & Sons, florists, London, have dissolved. R. P. West will continue alone.
 Adams & Ryckman, hardware, Glencoe, have dissolved and Adams will continue alone.
 Sutherland & Meckison, grocers, Hamilton, have dissolved. Meckison continues alone.
 The stock of R. B. Scott, general storekeeper, Carlow, has been sold by the assignee.
 Geyerbrecht & Co., general storekeepers, St. Clements, have sold out to St. Star & Dietrich.
 Williams & Armstrong, boots and shoes, Millbrook, have dissolved. Wm. Williams continues.
 R. M. McCleary & Co., cigar manufacturers, Toronto, have dissolved and J. D. Roberts will continue alone.
 C. S. Hyman & Co., tanners, London, have sold out their leather and findings business to Alex. Johnson & Co.
 James Mattel, hotelkeeper, Berlin, has rented hotel to Henry Waldee, jr., and will give possession on the 1st March.
 Mr. Simpson, of the firm of Taylor & Simpson, suspenders, Hamilton, is dead, and the business will be continued under the style of the American Suspender Co.
 At the recent fire at Tara the following persons were burned out: Isaac Shannon, tins; J. H. Vandusen, hardware; H. A. Vandusen, general store; R. D. White, provisions; J. H. Morris, hardware.
 At the recent fire at Forest the following parties were burned out: Benj. Hallock, flour and feed; John H. Morris, hardware; Charles Robinson, billiards; Sam. Rutherford, harness; Wm. Sadler, harness; Wm. Scott, tins; Fred. Smith, tailor.

QUEBEC.

James Roche, smallwares, Montreal, is dead.
 Joseph Pleau, grocer, Batiscau, assigned in trust.
 M. B. McEava, tailor, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 Alex. Gordon, scale manufacturer, Montreal, is dead.
 Godfroi Jarry, general store, St. Pie, has assigned in trust.
 H. G. Champeaux, grocer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 Dukamel & Lemieux, auctioneers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Herald Printing & Publishing Co., Montreal, are in liquidation.
 Gagne & Frere, blacksmith, Sherrington, have assigned in trust.
 J. C. A. Champonx, hotelkeeper, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 Theodore Dupins, general store, St. Thecle, has assigned in trust.
 C. Desmarteau & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal, have assigned in trust.
 Picault & Co., druggists, Montreal, have changed their style to Picault & Content.
 Robert McCready, manufacturers bonding and storage, Montreal, stock, etc., advertised for sale.
 Michael Tigh, furniture, Montreal, has admitted David Hanley, under the style of Tigh & Hanley.
 Gougeon & Roby, leather, Montreal, have dissolved. A. Gougeon will continue alone under the style of Gougeon & Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Henry Doigle, blacksmith, Richebucto, has assigned.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Wm. B. Ord, miller, Milford, has assigned in trust.
 J. R. Buckler, hotel, Bridgetown, is reported away.
 J. G. McKeen, general store, etc., Port Hastings, is dead.
 Ephraim Nowell, general storekeeper, Cape Island, is reported away.
 Fraser & Sons, pianos, Halifax, have been succeeded by James A. Fraser.
 L. F. Darling, wholesale jeweler, Halifax, has sold out to Levy & Michaels.
 G. O. Fulton, stationery and fancy goods, Truro, has sold out his Amherst business.
 T. B. Dane, tailor, Yarmouth, has admitted G. M. Dane, as partner; style now is T. B. Dane & Son.

The Life of Iron Steamers.

There are now slowly accumulating the materials from which in the future some deduction may be safely drawn as to the length of life of our iron steamers. One of the difficulties that marine insurance clubs and marine insurers generally had to contend with was the absence of these facts. It is not so difficult to ascertain some of the dangers to which vessels are exposed; but the losses of iron vessels have as yet been comparatively few, and the causes are varied, so that it is still difficult for the marine actuary to decide as to the proportionate cost of the insurance against these. Still facts do now accumulate. For instance, in the return of the registrar of ships for the month of October, we find that there were eighteen iron steamers removed from the register. Out of these there were four that were sold foreign, and may be at once omitted from our calculations. Three were lost, their ages being respectively 3 years, 17 years, and 3 years. There are 5 described as wrecked, the ages respectively being 11 years, 1 year, 1 year, 31 years, and 4 years. One was removed owing to a collision, her age being 11 years; and there were 4 stranded, these respectively being 28 years, 20 years, 26 years, and 2 years. Finally one was removed from the registry, because after 26 years' service she has now been used as a hulk. If the record for the month prove to be one that is somewhere near the average, we shall find that the iron steamer, on the average, has what must be considered a fair life when all the perils of the sea and navigation are borne in mind. It is not desirable to carry out the figures we have given to a general average, for the area in time and number is not large enough. But these facts are curious, and they may be read with interest, as showing what may be the fair deduction from the valuable returns to which we have alluded, when the process of accumulation has been longer in progress. It is by experience that the errors of the past may be avoided in insurance as in other matters; and the slow tabulation of that experience is a service to commerce, and especially to the ship-owners. --*The Engineer.*

H. SHOREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

—AND—

Mantle Manufacturers,

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22nd AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE WEST. 23

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 27, 1885.

FROM THE WEST.

In a former article, under this heading, we endeavored to show the persistent folly with which Manitobans have for years back looked to the east for assistance in the work of developing the great resources of this country of ours. As then stated we are beginning to get sceptical about this expected help, and there are not wanting indications that in the not distant future our eyes will be turned in the opposite direction looking for aid from the west.

In our first article on this subject we confined ourselves to showing the folly of looking to the east for supplies of what we can and are now producing at our own doors, but affairs are developing and discoveries are being made with such rapidity in the boundless territories of the west and north of us, that a look even further ahead than we then indicated may not be without profit, and may suggest some future developments, which are, perhaps, not so distant as many of us imagine.

It is useless talking about the food supply of the Northwest, or even the coal supply, as these problems are already solved beyond question. But we may now safely look forward to, and make calculations upon securing our future supplies of certain classes of manufactured goods from the west. The discoveries of coal and iron during the past year make it now a certainty that as soon as the consumption of this metal in the province and adjoining territories is large enough, it will pay to commence the manufacture of iron. The statement may be an astounding one, but it is nevertheless true, and the company which was organised some two years ago for the development of the iron resources around Lake Winnipeg may soon appear in a less ornamental light than some were disposed to look upon it when it was organised. In like manner the operations now being prosecuted for the development of the well-known oil resources of our far western districts, are likely soon to revolutionize matters in connection with our supply of that material, and it is just likely that the Saskatchewan and other river valleys west of us will furnish our supply before

long. In numerous other necessities there is a fair prospect of before long expecting and receiving supplies from the west, which have been, heretofore, drawn from the east, and reached us through the manipulation of powerful and unassailable monopolies, the pressure from which we have been compelled to submit to without hope of redress, and it should be steadily kept in mind that every step in this direction is something secured in the way of independence. When we draw supplies from the west, we are simply aiding in building up a new country which is tributary to us commercially, and in which our mercantile houses will find an unlimited field for the extension of their trade relations. In years gone by we have paid too much of our money to distant parties, from whom we received no return in the way of trade, and we are still paying too much to similar people. The work of freeing ourselves from such an one-sided state of affairs must necessarily be gradual, and in some details rather slow. But the work can be greatly hastened, if a careful watch will be kept for opportunities to develop our western resources other than agricultural, and a readiness to assist all in our power in their development, when the appeal for help is made to us. In this field lies our greatest hope of pure commercial independence.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

According to newspaper reports the Committee of the Toronto Board of Trade had an interview recently with the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa with reference to grain standards. They objected to the intention of the Government to make a special grade of grain for the Northwest under the name of "Manitoba Hard," and suggested the name of "Canada Hard" instead. It was only natural that they should suggest this way out of a classification which would tell to the advantage of the Northwest as against the products of Ontario. If they could succeed in getting the name of "Canada" to all hard wheat grown in the Dominion the position of Ontario would be very much improved, but, again, the true value of our Northwestern product would be minimised.

Ontario did at one time grow hard wheat, but the quantity she produces grows less and less, and while what she can now grow is not equal to Manitoba, a

few years will see her out of the hard wheat production altogether. Under these circumstances we heartily coincide with those who desire to establish and maintain a distinctive name for the product of the Northwest, and we feel assured from what has already transpired that Government will give us our due in this matter. It can easily be proved that our prairie soil is much better adapted to the growth of hard wheats than that of Ontario. The chemical constituents of our lands produce in the wheat kernel a much larger percentage of albuminoids than can be obtained in Ontario grown wheats. In this respect our soils resemble, while we believe they are superior to those, of northern Minnesota and Dakota. It becomes, therefore, a question of grades based not upon what can be grown in Ontario, but what is grown in the territory immediately to the south of our boundary. Minnesota and Dakota have already established their reputation in the hard wheat market, and we can only hope to secure a name and develop agriculture by carrying in our grading a distinctive name for our special products.

We understand that the Toronto deputation were sent off with the impression that a chief inspector for the Dominion would be appointed under the amended Act with headquarters at Toronto. If this is the intention of the Government, we would point out a few objections to such an arrangement. In the first place the location of Toronto for such an office is not desirable, as that city, on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be off the main line of traffic. Were such an appointment deemed necessary a better place could be got for the head office. We are, however, strongly of opinion that the interests of provinces would be best secured by the appointment of a chief inspector for each, resident therein, and easily at call in case of difficulty or dispute.

The grain interests of the Dominion centre principally in the Province of Quebec for export, and in Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest as regards production. It appears to us, therefore, that a chief inspector should be appointed at Montreal for the former province, another at Toronto for Ontario, and a third at Winnipeg for Manitoba and the Northwest. It would not be desirable to control inspection at the shipping ports at Montreal and Quebec through a Toronto

office, neither would it be in the best interests of the Northwest to have the jurisdiction over the superior wheats grown there placed in the hands of a chief inspector resident in the capitol of a province which has shown itself to a certain extent jealous of our more favorable agricultural conditions. It would not, in addition, be found to work well in operation to have cases in dispute referred to an officer over a 1,000 miles away from our grain fields and off the highway by which our grain would pass to seaboard. It would be most undesirable in our opinion to control Ontario grain matters from Winnipeg; conversely, we maintain that we should have a chief inspector here. Each province has its own peculiarities of soil and climate as well as of kinds of grain, and we are satisfied that only an inspector on the spot who makes a study of these points can do full justice to the question.

Those interested in the development of agriculture in the Northwest would do well to consider this matter at this juncture. The whole question will be before the Dominion House during the present session. It becomes, therefore, our duty to see that the amendments to the Inspection Act will give fair play to Manitoba, and that they will be framed in view of the possibilities of our future. Ontario is turning her attention to stock and dairy farming. In a few years the products of our prairies will exceed that of all the rest of the Dominion. Occupying a premier position in grain growing, control, if centered anywhere should be centered here. We, however, think control over the provinces unnecessary; three chief inspectors would, we are satisfied, be a better arrangement, as it certainly would be more satisfactory to the provinces concerned. Inspection acts, or any other acts, cannot be amended yearly; let us now as far as possible have the coming legislation to cover the ground in a way commensurate with our agricultural future.

In this connection it might be well to consider the question of making the inspection of grain compulsory. Were this done the expense per carload would be trifling. While the benefit in the way of securing accurate statistics yearly of the quality and quantity of our cereal products would be of the greatest possible importance.

THE UNION AND THE GRAIN TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Union, held in the city last week, was a tame affair and calls for no comment on our part, except in so far as the Union arrogates to its leaders and to Mr. Mitchell the sole credit in connection with the upward tendency in grain prices. The three tailors of Tooley St. posing in their manifesto as "we people of England," could scarcely be more absurd than Dr. Fleming, Mr. Purvis and Mr. Mitchell, figuring before the farmers of Manitoba as the triumvirate holding the destinies of the grain markets of the world. Every merchant, and of course, every thinking man knows that the statements made at that meeting with reference to grain prices were mere twaddle, but we are sorry to think that the body of farmers who composed the meeting listened in silent assent to such preposterous nonsense. We were inclined to give the general run of our farmers credit for better sense, but it does not seem to have occurred to one of them that there were such influences in the grain market as those emanating from Liverpool or Chicago. Liverpool no longer occupies the proud position of dictator in the grain trade, she must step down and out, and leave her sceptre in the hands of Messrs. Purvis and Mitchell. Mark Lane pays more to-day for the wheat from the Indian Empire than it did in the end of last year; the prices of Australia, California and Black Sea wheats have also risen in value. Even Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth have had to advance, and it is solely due to the action of the Manitoba and Northwest Farmers' Union. It will now be easy to conduct business in the grain trade. No further need now of telegrams from every wheat field on the globe; no need for weather reports or estimates of areas under cultivation; no need of statistics of stocks in store or afloat. Business can now be brought down to a fine point by simply consulting the eminent grain commission firm of Messrs. Purvis & Co., established 1884.

That there is a general improvement in grain prices, and that these will be maintained there is little room for doubt. This result is primarily due to the decreased area of winter wheat sown, and also to the discouraging reports regarding the plant from winter wheat sections. A year so generally good the world over may not soon again occur. We are, therefore, dis-

posed to advise farmers to sow all they can this spring, believing that prices for next season's hard wheat crop will leave a good margin to the grower.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

While agriculture must be the mainstay of the Northwest and the chief source from which her wealth will spring, there are signs of activity in other branches which must tell materially on our present prosperity, and encourage the belief that we will be something else than a farming colony. The opening up of the coal mines on the South Saskatchewan last year marked the beginning of an industry which has been an important factor in the prosperity of other industries. The discovery lately made of even more valuable deposits of the "black diamond" at Crowfoot Crossing, on the Canadian Pacific, proves beyond doubt what scientists have long claimed, that the supply of coal in the Canadian Northwest is simply inexhaustible. Other fields exist, but meanwhile the working of the mines already mentioned, secures a plentiful supply of fuel without which life in our severe winter would be impossible, and also secures the first indispensable element in manufacturing industry.

The iron deposits which have been known for over a hundred years to exist on Big Island, in Lake Winnipeg, are not likely to be undisturbed for another season, arrangements having been completed by a strong company for working the ore during the present summer. Experts consider the raw material in Lake Winnipeg equal in quality to anything on the continent. This fact, along with the certainty of plentiful supplies of coal, leads to the conclusion that manufactures, dependent upon iron in its various forms, will speedily spring up in our midst.

The discoveries of petroleum in the Bow River country have led to the formation of a powerful company, who have already their machinery in transit to commence boring operations. The capital brought to bear on this venture, as well as the names of the directors of the Winnipeg & Northwest Petroleum Company, favor the belief that this will turn out one of the most important industries of the Northwest.

Discoveries will doubtless ere long add to the number and variety of the enterprises, which will go to make up our aggregate of industrial prosperity. It is encouraging, meanwhile, to know that the working of Petroleum Wells, and the mining of Iron and Coal will play no insignificant part in the building up of our North Land in importance and solidity.

W. E. SANFORD & CO.

Manufacturers of Clothing.

45 to 49 King St., 21 McDermott St.,
HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

**CLOTHING and
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**

PRINCESS STREET,

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JAS. PORTER. W. M. RONALD.

PORTER & RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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GLASSWARE,
CHINA,
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SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS,
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CARBERRY & NIXON,
WAREHOUSEMEN.

Forwarders & Commission Merchants

Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,
Foot of Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

PEDDIE & CO.,

TRADE AUCTIONEERS

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Commission Merchants,

Have REMOVED to

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Next door to Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis,
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Of Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries

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At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

STEPHEN NAIRN,

Winnipeg Oatmeal Mills,

POINT DOUGLAS.

Best Oatmeal and Mill Feed at Lowest Rates. Our
Mills next to Ogilvie Milling Company.

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Manufacturers of Magneso-calcite Lined Solid Body

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

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BOND, NOTE AND JEWELRY CASES.

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WINE, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

8 and 10 James Street West,
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James Bissett & Son,

TEA IMPORTERS,

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General Commission Merchants.

All Supplies Brought Direct from

China and Japan.

Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

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WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS

Have constantly in
stock
**FRESH, SALT,
SMOKED and
FROZEN FISH,
CANNED FISH,
PIG'S FEET,
TRIPE, TONGUES,
and SQUIDS,
ANCHOVIES,
OYSTERS.**

Catherine Block, 19 Alexander Street West,
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GEO. B. CROSS & CO.

Commission Merchants.

Consignments of Farm Produce
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PROMPT CASH RETURNS.

GOOD STORAGE.

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Sparkling Lager Beer !!

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EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

Pine Stock Ales a Specialty,

EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
in Wood and Bottle always on hand

REDWOOD BREWERY,

The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada

ED. L. DREWERY, Proprietor,

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STRANG & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO BANNATYNE & CO.)

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Broken Assam. Semi-Broken Assam
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TEA IMPORTERS,

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Fancy Dry Goods,

SMALL WARES,

Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Gents
Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, etc.
Ect., Etc.

Corner of William and Princess Streets

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There is little of special interest to note in financial matters in the city during the past week. The circulation of money has been moderately free, while the amount of commercial discounts has been very light. These usually reach their lowest point during the latter half of the month and constitute a lull before the activity which will be apparent before the 4th proximo, when an unusually heavy amount of paper falls due. Rates of discount are unchanged and stand at 8 per cent. for first-class commercial paper; 9 to 10 for ordinary, and 10 to 12 for one-name paper. This latter class does not find ready acceptance at the banks. In real estate mortgage loan business, the number of applications have been large, but a considerable proportion of these have fallen through on account of the difference of opinion between borrowers and the companies as to the amounts to be loaned. A fair share of applications have, however, been accepted, and business in this line may be said to be moderately active. Rates in this branch are unchanged, and payments of interest, taking circumstances in account, are on the whole satisfactory.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Wholesalers have just passed through another very quiet week in Winnipeg, business being about as dull as it has reached for many months. The slight stirring which was perceptible in some lines during the previous week has died away, and the quietness has now reached that monotony which is usual after a few weeks of a lull between seasons. The movement in spring trade operations which has heretofore been begun about the middle of January has not stirred as yet this year, and there is a growing belief that there should be no effort at selling spring goods before February, which relief may take practical shape before the summer of 1885 is reached. In season goods, therefore, the past week has been an unusually quiet one; even for this season of the year. In staple lines of every day consumption there is a little more activity, but there is no real life even in these. Still, houses admit that the business doing compares favorably with what was done this time last year, and quite a number of reports show a marked increase. The weather was unusually cold during the greater portion of the week, and any outdoor work still being pushed had to be suspended. There was, therefore, quite a stagnation in lines dependent upon building and such like operations. Taken altogether, the sales of the week in every line if aggregated would look small, and there is a feeling of restlessness until spring business opens. The most hopeful point about the week has been the improved state of collections. While there are still a few complaints to be heard in this respect, the general tone is better, and a number of wholesalers report a very marked improvement as January advances. There is considerable preparation being made for the fourth of February, and should that day roll smoothly over, collections may be considered settled down to a satisfactory state. The mild weather which seems now to have set in at last, will doubtless assist business, and it

will certainly aid collections and add to the circulation of money all over the province.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There are still no sales to report in this trade and business is down to a very low ebb in that respect. Arrangements are being made for agents generally to take the road this week, and some have already started out. Some stirring up may, therefore, be expected during the next two or three weeks. Collections are reported slowly but steadily improving. It must not be inferred from this that all paper falling due has been promptly met. On the contrary a large proportion is overdue and unpaid, but the volume of cash returns has swelled very much since the beginning of the year.

HOOTS AND SHOES.

So far as sales are concerned business is at a standstill in this line. The demands of the week have been nil, and no improvement is looked for in the immediate future. February will be well opened up before any attempt at spring trade will be made, and until then the principal activity will be in receiving new stock for the coming season. Collections are reported moderately good.

CLOTHING.

There is a very dull report from this trade for the week. There have been literally no sales of goods for immediate use, and from spring samples retailers are still undecided about purchasing. The little improvement in sales of this nature noted in our last report have fallen off a little, and travellers who have come home report the country business unsettled and unsatisfactory so far as sales are concerned. Collections are nominal, and for the approaching fourth of February, when considerable paper falls due, matters are moving as if fairly satisfactory results would be reached.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business is down to its ordinary movement in this trade, and the past week has been one of ordinary activity, sales being about a fair average. There are no unusual features to report regarding trade.

DRY GOODS.

Business is about at a standstill in this staple branch, and last week has been an exceedingly quiet one all round. The receiving of new spring goods has been the only activity in the trade, and during the coming week travellers generally will be starting out with samples of these. There is a disposition to hold back the season's purchases both with the wholesalers and retailers, and the probability is that spring sales will not amount to much until February is well advanced. Collections are reported fair to good, with the prospect of payments on the coming fourth being reasonably well met.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

All is quietness in this trade at present, and last week has shown no stir of any description. Staple lines are expected to move a little during the coming week, but very little movement in fancies is looked for for a month yet. Collections are reported moderately good.

FISH.

Shipments to southern points have not been active during the week, and the local trade has also been quiet, and is expected to be more or

less so until nearer the opening of Lent. The catch has been liberal of late and prices have been easier. White fish have been more plentiful than Jack, the catch of the latter being not so liberal. Jack fish are quoted at 2½ to 2¾ in car lots, and 3c in small lots. White are worth 5¾ in car lots and 6c in small lots. Oysters are unchanged in price, Standards being quoted at 30 to 35c and Selects 40 to 45c.

FRUIT.

Business has been very quiet in this trade during the week. Sales have been very limited in aggregate, and collections have been rather slow. No new varieties of green fruit are reported, but in the course of a week fresh consignments are expected, and with them a livening up in business. There has been no changes in prices, and city stocks are light. Primewinter apples are still quoted at \$4 to 4.50 a bbl. Palermo oranges are still held at \$5 to 5.50 a box, and Palermo lemons at \$6 to 6.50; grapes are still quoted at \$8.50 to 9 a bbl; Eleme figs in boxes are worth 16 to 20c, and in kegs 15c; Malagas are quoted at 11 to 13c; prunes, in 100 lb kegs, are worth \$7.50, and in 50 lb boxes \$9 to 8.50. Raisins and currants are unchanged in price.

FUEL.

There has been a steady volume of business done all week, and dealers have been kept active. Wood still holds at former prices, round lots of tamarac selling at \$3 to \$4, and poplar at \$2.75 to \$3.25 on track. Coals are not changed in price and sell delivered at \$12 for anthracite; \$9 to \$10.50 for bituminous and \$7.50 for Saskatchewan lignite.

FURNITURE.

There is no change to report in this trade. Business is still very dull, and the prospect for some weeks to come is anything but encouraging.

GROCERIES.

The report from this staple line is rather mixed. Some houses report business unusually dull, while others note a slight improvement. There is certainly very little real activity, and the only favorable symptom is fairly good collections, and even this report is not general. Prices are not changed, and the following can be shaded for cash. Coffees range as follows: Rios, 14 to 16c; Javas, 22 to 25c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c; Mochas, 30 to 34c. Sugars are quoted: yellows, 6½ to 7c; granulated, 7½ to 8c; Paris lumps, 9½ to 9¾c. Tea, still ranges as follows: Moyune gunpowder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 85c; Japans, 25 to 50c, new seasons 40 to 55c; Congous 30 to 75c; new seasons 55 to 90c. Syrups, single crown \$2.50, and triple crown \$2.75 per keg.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The week has been a dull one in this trade. The sales have been very light while collections, although better than in December, are still slow. The following quotations are in a great measure nominal: Tin plate I.C., 14x20, \$6.25 to \$6.50 a box; I.C., 20x28, \$12.50 to \$13.00; Canada plates \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheet iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 25 to 30 per lb; pig lead, 6 to

6½c; galvanized iron, 7 to 7½c per lb; bar iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lbs; cut nails, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business in this line during the past week has shown signs of improvement. Quotations are: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

No improvement to report during the past week with the exception of some small retail sales nothing of any consequence has been done. Wholesalers expect some weeks of dullness yet to come.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Trade in this line during the past week has been very quiet, and it may safely be said that business is now hosed down for the winter. Following quotations are comparatively nominal: Linseed oil raw, 72c per gal; boiled, 75c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.30 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine qualities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight 72c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

During the past week there has been some little activity in this line, and when compared with this time last year show a marked improvement. Collections reported good.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this line the feeling is one of dullness and no material improvement is looked forward to for some time. Collections, however, still continue good.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business during the past week has developed no new feature from that reported in our last issue, and if no worse is certainly not any better. Collections are still slow. Quotations are as follows: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to 14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Freres, in cases, qts., \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, flasks, \$8; Gin, \$9; Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.5 to 11.50; green \$5.50 to \$6.50; cases, Old Tom gin, Bernhard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-Isa Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, 10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4. Bernhard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet and Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints, \$30; Carte

Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; port, \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00, pints 2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Although the weather during the past week here has been far from favorable for the hauling of grain to market, owing to the continued cold, the receipts all over the province have been very liberal, and at some points have been steadily increasing. The better tone of grain market all over this continent, which has prevailed since the opening of the year has had a livening effect, and should prices hold up or advance, there is reason to believe that during the balance of winter activity will prevail. All export shipments still go to Port Arthur for storage, shipping by all rail route being impossible at present freight rates. City street receipts have also been liberal, but are all wanted as the mills are all running. Still, millers complain that the flour demand for the city and province is slow, and they are still shut out from shipping to eastern markets owing to the depressed state these are in. In provisions there has been very little activity during the week. Meats are slow in sale, and are still offered at the low figures quoted in our last report. Dairy produce has also shown but little activity, and prices have ruled weak.

WHEAT.

Quite a quantity of good wheat has been received during the week, although some poor grade cars have also been received. Prices have held right up, and there is lively competition in the market. No. 1 hard is quoted at 73c; No. 2, 69 to 70c; No. 1 Regular, 68c; No. 2, 63c; No. 3, 56 to 58c; rejected, 40 to 47c.

OATS.

Although there has been but little demand for lots for immediate wants, there has been a firm feeling all week, and prices have advanced slightly. Car lots are now quoted at 42 and 43c, and even 45c has been asked for fine samples.

BARLEY.

There is still but little coming to market except badly discolored lots, which sell for feed at 30 to 35c. As high as 46c could be had for bright plump lots.

FLOUR.

Although wheat prices have gone up considerably, flour has not changed in price. Patents are \$2.35; at long bakers', \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.60; superfine \$1.25.

RICE AND SHORTS.

Stocks are not yet very heavy, and prices still hold steady. Bran is quoted at \$11 a ton on track, and shorts at \$13. The demand is nominal.

POTATOES.

Receipts are still light, while there is no demand for car lots. Small lots sell at 40 to 45c.

EGGS.

Still no change to report in these, and the fancy prices of last year will not now be reached. Cases are quoted at 27 to 28c.

BUTTER.

There is still a plentiful supply of all grades in the city, and, although receipts have been light during the week, stocks are still heavy. Prime eastern dairy ranges from 24 to 25c; prime Manitoba, 20 to 22c; medium grades, 15 to 18c; poor qualities unsaleable.

CHEESE.

No change to report yet. Sales are light, and quotations still range from 14 to 15c for good to choice.

HAMS.

Eastern smoked are still plentiful in the city, and are quoted at 12½ and in small lots at 13½c.

BACON.

Jobbing lots of dry salt are still quoted at 10½ and small lots at 11½c; rolls at 12½c for jobber, and small lots at 13½ to 14c. Breakfast bacon, local cured, is worth 14c in small lots.

MESS PORK.

Although there have been several fluctuations of late at packing centers prices have not changed. Chicago is quoted at \$19 to \$19.50 and local packed at \$18.

LARD.

Local packed has not changed in price, and is still quoted at \$2.50 for 20 lb pails. Imported stock is getting scarce, and less in demand.

DRESSED HOGS.

The week's receipts have not been heavy but have been sufficient for immediate demands. Prices have not changed, \$6 to \$6.50 being the range.

MINNEAPOLIS.

There has been some weakness in the wheat market the past five days. The opening last Thursday was at the highest point of the crop, but a reaction set in Friday and prices declined until to-day, when there was a slight recovery. Soft wheat and samples were most in the bear raid, hard wheat dropping in fractions and with light dealings. The Mercantile Association, contrary to its usual custom, has not reduced prices in the country, and this makes local holders of hard wheat consider that their property is worth more than current quotations. A carefully compiled report of the invisible supply and the movement of this in the Minneapolis belt up to Jan. 1 is now being prepared by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. It will show that 85 per cent of the crop up north has been marketed, or something like 50 per cent of the crop of that of southern Minnesota and Iowa. It will give the amount in store in elevators Jan. 1 at about \$,000,000 less considering the extreme cold and heavy snow the past fortnight, the movement has been good.

Following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, together with to-day's closing prices and the prices one year ago:

Wheat.		Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1894
		Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.
No. 1 hard	..	85	..	83	87
" 2 "	..	82½	..	81	81
" 1 "	..	76	..	74	74
" 2 "	..	72½	..	70	70

The only future which has been extensively dealt in during the week was May No. 1 hard, which opened at 89c and closed at 83½c. Coarse grains were quiet but steady, at unchanged prices.

MILL-STUFF—Has been in good demand and higher, bulk bran closing at \$7.75 and shorts at 8.50 to 9 per ton.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, \$4.75 to 5.10; straights, \$4.50 to 4.75; first bakers', \$3.75 to 4.10; second bakers', \$3.20 to 3.50; best low grades, \$2 to 2.25 in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to 1.70, in bags.

About two-thirds of our mills, numerically, remain in operation, but with a continuation of extremely cold weather, the water in the river is kept at a low ebb, and the mills depending on it for a motive power cannot do very full or satisfactory work. The water power seems to get poorer rather than to improve, and the comparatively large output of flour is maintained only through the assistance rendered by steam power. Last week the water was extremely low at times in the canals, and the average was not good. The flour production of the week amounted to 102,000 bbls.—averaging 17,000 bbls. daily for six days—against 112,600 bbls. the preceding week, and 62,310 bbls. for the corresponding time in 1884. Up to Wednesday of the current week, the water was even worse than last week, and the mills depending on it alone for motive power were having a hard time. It was declared to be the lowest of the season, and a number of the mills in operation could barely run. One more mill, however, has steam power to fall back on, and another will have its engine ready for use next week; so that steam is already quite a factor in the situation, and will become still more so shortly.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending at the dates given:

	RECEIPTS.		
	Jan. 20.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.
Wheat, bush..	762,609	1,049,000	439,000
Flour, bbls ..	245	270	647
Millstuff, tons.	—	24	12

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Jan. 20.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.
Wheat, bush ..	116,000	102,000	60,950
Flour, bbls ..	101,341	107,727	105,796
Millstuff, tons..	2,567	2,779	2,903

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Jan. 19.	Jan. 12.
No. 1 hard ..	1,190,411	1,119,317
No. 2 hard ..	93,684	106,209
No. 1 ..	1,160,679	1,560,595
No. 2 ..	164,789	139,725
Rejected ..	19,409	18,697
Special bins ..	609,373	588,138
Total.....	3,738,345	3,532,681

	ST. PAUL.		
	Jan. 21.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 7.
Elevators, bus.....	1,252,000	1,256,009	1,286,000

	DULUTH.		
	Jan. 20.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.
Elevators, bus.....	4,566,000	4,629,700	4,472,000

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

On Monday a weaker feeling was developed in the wheat market and prices ruled lower, a decline of ½c from Saturday closing taking place; influenced towards the close by war reports the market closed strong. Receipts of corn, 135 cars; there was a good speculative demand, and the feeling developed was somewhat unsettled. In oats the near futures were about ½ and ¾c higher than Saturday, but outside prices were not maintained. In pork a steadier feeling prevailed; offerings moderate and demand fair. In lard the offerings were not very large and demand not particularly urgent.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.79½	\$0.79½
Corn ..	38½	38½
Oats ..	27½	27½
Pork ..	12.15	12.17½
Lard ..	6.85	6.82½

The wheat market opened easy on Tuesday, and ½ to ¾c lower than Monday, influenced by a report of a large failure in Pittsburg, but towards the close recovered some, closing steady. Receipts of corn, 524 cars; the market was quiet and generally easier, owing partially to liberal receipts and the weaker feeling in wheat. Oats were neglected and hardly any trading for the day, and the feeling one of dullness. In pork the day's business was barely fair, with an easier feeling prevailing. Lard lower and easier.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.79½	\$0.79½
Corn ..	38	37½
Oats ..	27½	27½
Pork ..	12.05	12.10
Lard ..	6.77½	6.77½

On Wednesday there was a fair aggregate improvement in the wheat market, and at the close an advance of ½c over Tuesday's closing quotations took place, influenced by dull and easier markets reported abroad. Receipts of corn, 238 cars; the market opened weak and closed about ½c lower than yesterday. Only a moderate business was done in oats, the market, however, closing steady. In pork a fair business was transacted and a little more steadiness was noticeable. In lard trading was comparatively light and an easier feeling prevailed.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.79½	\$0.79½
Corn ..	37½	37½
Oats ..	27½	26½
Pork ..	12.02½	12.05
Lard ..	6.77½	6.77½

On Thursday the feeling in wheat was generally stronger, and prices averaged higher, though the advance was not fully sustained. Receipts of corn, 273 cars; the speculative business was quite dull and prices ruled quite steady. Oats more active and better prices for all grades of cash and all months for future. In pork the trading was only moderate and closed steady. Lard declined 2½c, based on yesterday afternoon's, closing with trading light.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.79½	\$0.80½
Corn ..	37½	37½
Oats ..	27½	27½
Pork ..	11.87½	12.02½
Lard ..	6.70	6.75

On Friday the wheat market opened with a fair degree of activity; the fluctuations of the

day covered a range of about ½c, and the ups and downs were quite frequent. The corn market was entirely featureless; the firmer feeling in wheat seemed to have but little influence. Oats in fair demand, while a stronger feeling prevailed. In pork trading was only moderate. Lard in fair demand.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.80	\$0.80½
Corn ..	37½	37½
Oats ..	27½	27½
Pork ..	12.02	12.07
Lard ..	6.72	6.75

On Saturday the wheat market opened ½c lower than yesterday's quotations; the demand was fair and the market closed somewhat firmer. The corn market opened weak influenced by a lower market for wheat. In oats only a moderate business was done. A fair business was done in the pork market, and a little more steadiness was noticeable in-mess pork. In lard trading was comparatively light in this market, and an easier feeling prevailed.

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat ..	\$0.79½	\$0.80
Corn ..	37½	37½
Oats ..	27½	27½
Pork ..	12.00	12.02
Lard ..	6.70	6.73

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

During the past week a noticeable change has taken place in some of the leading bank stocks, and with the exception of the Northwest Land and a slight drop in some two or three of the leading banks a general advance has taken place. The closing bids given below for January 14th and 21st will give the state of the market.

	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.
Montreal ..	189½	189½
Ontario ..	105½	106
Molson
Toronto ..	177½	177
Merchants ..	109	110
Commerce ..	118½	118½
Commercial ..	123	124
Federal ..	47½	47
Dominion ..	185½	186
Standard ..	110½	110½
Hamilton ..	116	116
Northwest Land ..	43½	41

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Prices in grain during the past week have shown an easier feeling, and the amount of business done has been very light owing to limited receipts, and during the latter part of the week the tendency has been decidedly downward, and in the latter part of last week the previous advance seems to have been maintained with difficulty, although foreign flour is steady in consequence of an impression that exports from this side would be checked. In meats there has been no material improvement, and dealers in dairy products still refuse consignments as inferior qualities are simply unsaleable.

WHEAT.

The demand has been less active in this line during the past week, and bids have been a cent lower at which, if any business was done, it was but little. Prices are as follows: No. 2 Fall, 82 to 83c; No. 1 Spring 83 to 84c, and 70c for goose.

OATS.

The receipts in this line have been small, and have been readily taken at steady prices. Mixed, 31½c; white, 32½c.

BARLEY.

The demand has been active all week and in excess of the supply. No. 1 wanted at 73c f.o.c. but unobtainable; No. 2, 97c, and No. 3, 60c.

RYE.

This market during the past week has been inactive and unchanged at 65c.

PEAS.

Have been very scarce and in good demand with small street receipts, prices ranging from 56 to 58c.

POTATOES.

Prices in this line are nominal, none being offered, and none wanted. Street receipts small and taken at 40 to 45c per bag.

EGGS.

Prices have been rather unsettled owing to increased receipts. New laid would have sold higher than quoted were they obtainable.

CHEESE.

Quiet and unchanged at 11½ to 12½c for good to choice in small lots.

BUTTER.

No improvement has taken place in this market. Really choice tubs have been wanted to a small extent at 17 to 18c; street receipts rather on the increase, and prices easy at 22 to 24c for rolls, and 15 to 18c for tubs and crocks.

PORK.

Nothing has been done in round lots, and sales have been all of a retail character at \$15 to 16.

BACON.

Prices in this article are unchanged and firm, holders not being surprised at the slack demand for this season of the year. Prices are as follows: long clear, quiet at 8½c; Cumberland, 7 to 7½c; short, 10c; long rolls, 10½c; and 12c for bellies in small lots.

HAMS.

Have been inactive during the past week, but steady, with round lots of smoked held at 11c.

LARD.

The feeling has been easier and prices have slightly declined and are from 10 to 10½c for tins.

POULTRY.

In this line receipts have been very light, and in price have remained firm. Turkeys 10 to 11c per lb; geese, 6½ to 7c; fowls, 50 to 65c per pair; ducks, 65 to 80c.

APPLES.

Firm, and but in little demand. Street receipts small. Common, \$1 to 1.25; choice, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Commercial Summary.

The general commercial situation throughout the country, as reported by special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading trade centres, corroborates the view expressed last week, that while there is a feeling abroad of greater confidence respecting the outlook for business, there is little apparent basis therefor beyond the advance in the price of wheat, which in turn is of course the proximate cause of the gain in Indian corn, oats, flour and partially so for the moment in hog products. As previously indicated, an improvement due to the spring demand was not unlikely to take place in the staples, and mainly in food products and dry goods. The gain in prices at Boston is the same as that noted over a month ago. Manufacturers still claim they are producing at a loss. Wheat had long been selling

from farmers' hands somewhat below the cost of production. The quarterly statement of stocks abroad showing heavy shortages, together with the arrival of that time in the season when the United States is the only wheat-exporting country able to unload wheat directly into the United Kingdom, was the first opportunity the bulls had had since harvest to demonstrate the force of their views and the market naturally reacted. As it had been unnaturally depressed the recoil was the heavier. Those favoring higher prices for wheat argue that it will go to \$1 within thirty days and possibly higher. The renewed purchases of dry goods at this season were to be expected, yet the volume is smaller than one year ago now. The renewed inquiry for crude iron at the west has not resulted in new business—except where concessions in prices have been granted. The industrial situation, as a whole, is rather worse than it has been. Continued reductions of wages at the east and west, strikes and violence in Indiana and Ohio, do not mark an improvement. At leading cities the situation is as follows: Boston says the gain in dry goods prices has been maintained, but at a loss of sales. Philadelphia reports a continued feeling of confidence, but a smaller volume of transactions. Pittsburgh announces an increase in manufacturing iron production, but no encouraging outlook, especially since the failure of Oliver Brothers & Phillips. Cincinnati reports a stronger tone to trade, but sales are not increasing. Chicago: no marked signs of a revival, "but working that way." At St. Louis the dry goods movement is smaller than last year. The markets generally fell away yesterday, after the failures reported, but were well maintained. Wheat is still bullish and corn is close behind. No. 2 red wheat closed at 95½c against 94c last week. No. 2 mixed corn closed at 53c, against 53c a week ago. Lard, refined, closed at 7.50c, against 9.70c last week, and spot mess pork at \$13.25, as against \$13.25 the week before. In grocery staples the market opened dull, but developed some activity and firmness toward the middle of the week, closing weak. The jobbing demand was rather restricted. Raw sugar was decidedly neglected yesterday. There has been a fair consumptive demand for wool, and values generally have continued firm. Cotton receipts and exports continue in excess of last season, with the demand drooping and markets easy. Dry goods at New York are receiving more attention from jobbing buyers, and the trade in specialties has developed a moderate degree of activity. Kentucky whiskeys are more active and firmer, the revised Treasury regulations having imparted strength to the market, which was already improving by reason of the prolonged suspension of distillery operations, and the steadily maintained consumptive demand. Western leaf tobacco is firm at New York, and animated, strong and higher at Louisville and interior cities. There were 445 failures in the United States during the past week reported to *Bradstreet's*, as compared with 448 in the preceding week, and with 317, 342 and 210 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 84 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 37, an increase of 15.

Returning Prosperity.

If straws show which way the wind blows there can be little doubt that the industrial zephyrs are blowing in the direction of growth and more permanent activity. This is gathered from the fact that a number of rolling mills and furnaces at Cleveland, Ohio, are about resuming business after a long period of idleness. The same is also true of several Pittsburg establishments of a like nature. It is further announced that the proprietors of certain idle mills in the West, realizing that the demand for rails must necessarily be large for some time to come, are about charging their works into merchant iron mills in order to get up again.

These indications of returning activity, not overwhelming, it is true, but as far as they go they are cheering. They indicate that the plus stocks are gradually worked off and although prices rule extremely low, the demand for iron and steel is increasing. Smaller mills are better than no profits and mills that have depreciated in value while idle. Losses have one merit, at least—they help to retard consumption, and the fact that a few are starting up at present indicates that the law of trade is pre-working out its legitimate result. The public will hope that these resuming establishments may prove as the faint streak of dawn which are to usher in full sunlight or returning prosperity.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Pure Air and Electric Lights.

The good or evil influences of the light we use upon the health is of the greatest importance, although hitherto it has been to a great extent overlooked. The *Electrical* in discussing this important subject, says that ancient custom has so familiarly recognized combustion as a source of light that, even years, we hardly ever dreamed there was any other. Nevertheless the introduction of the electric light has been opening our eyes of late to the manifest advantages of this kind of illumination. Pure air is what we seek when we go to the seaside or the top during our holidays. How important is it that we should have pure air in our offices. The necessity which obliges us to live in cities also obliges us to live in more or less vitiated atmosphere. Pure air and light are essential to good health, but in close, ill-ventilated offices, and in thousands of houses and shops, what prospect is there of a pure atmosphere while the lights which burned yesterday are of themselves polluting it? Not only does a candle, oil, or gas flame consume oxygen of the air, and thus rob it of its purifying virtue, but it actually sends out noxious vapors, the products of combustion. These are chiefly water or steam and carbonic acid; but carbon dust, or soot, is also sent off, and in the use of gas, of sulphuric acid, and other lights produced by combustion, they rob the air of its health-giving properties. They adulterate what remains of it with acid gas, which is supplied to the atmosphere from a flame, is an active poison fatal

It is the "choke damp" of the miner, and though always present in minute quantities in the atmosphere, it becomes dangerous when in excess. On the score of health alone the introduction of electric light ought to be hastened as much as possible, nor should it be only the property of the rich, as a famous electrician, recently deceased, proclaimed it, but the necessity of the poor. When purity and brightness are most needed, there purity and brightness should first come.

Efficiency of Labor.

Mr. J. S. Jeans, Secretary of the Lynn and Lowell Institute, in the course of a lecture on "The Comparative Efficiency and Earnings of Labor at Home and Abroad," given at a meeting of the Statistics' Society, stated that in all the leading industries of the world, England held a position superior to that held by any other important industrial nation both in regard to the extent of its manufactures, and in regard to the individual efficiency of the workers engaged therein. The author gave statistics relating to the cotton trade. In reference to the mining industries, tables were given in which it appeared that the largest individual annual output of iron ore was obtained in Saxony, which was followed, first by the United Kingdom, next by France, and next by Germany; while in regard to coal, the greatest average productiveness was found in the United States, which was followed, next in order, by the United Kingdom, Nova Scotia, and New South Wales. Statistics were 84 per cent. higher than in Great Britain, which again were 50 per cent. above France, and 58 per cent. higher than Germany. The third section of the paper deals with the increase of wages in different countries within recent years, and stated that in ten of the leading industries of the world the average increase between 1850 and 1883 was, in England, 40 per cent., a figure not identical with that ascertained to have been the percentage of increase in the wages of the working classes of the United States between 1860 and 1883. In France, statistics collected by the Government showed that between 1850 and 1880 the average increase of wages in twenty-three leading industries was 30 per cent. in Paris, and 65 per cent. in the provinces. The comparative cost of living in different countries was also dealt with at some length, the conclusion being that there were grounds for believing that it was not less tolerable in our own than in other countries for those who labor for their daily bread.—(London, *Machinery Market*.)

A Mechanical Tramp.

"This is the office of a well known machinist ten days ago, when he drew my attention to a model in wood of a complex piece of machinery. 'There,' said he, 'is a pocket-knife made by a tramping mechanical engineer who has had the run of my shop for several weeks, but has not turned up now for several days.' 'What's become of him?' I asked. 'Well, probably he's started on a tramp to some other maybe a nearer point.'

"Perhaps New Orleans," I suggested.

"No, if he went there he would see a working model of this machine, and for that reason will steer clear of the World's Fair."

"Ought to be styled a crank," I said with some asperity.

"I wouldn't make any difference to him what he was called. Why, sir, that chap has tramped all over a half dozen countries of South America, lived from hand to mouth, and never asked a favor of anyone except when, as happened to be the case here in Minneapolis this fall, he has perfected his ideas and wishes to make a model. He is an inventor, a skilful workman, and in any first-class establishment would draw the highest wages. This last summer he had been tramping in the Lake Superior country, and called one day at my place—after walking from Duluth—with a request that I would give him a job. I didn't want a man at the time, but to his offer to work full hours for his board, coupled with an uncommon earnestness of manner that sort of captivated me, I could make no effective resistance. He went to work, for a time giving regular attention to the regular work of the shop. Soon, however, he took to whittling wood and seemed utterly unable to apply himself to anything else. By degrees he laid away a number of pieces, all of which were evidently designed with an object in view, and one day I found him setting up a model for a machine. And there it is; from it a working model has been made and sent with the Minnesota exhibits to New Orleans. One day my erratic friend failed to drop in as usual, and upon inquiry at his boarding place I ascertained that he had settled up and silently departed, leaving nothing behind him save an old clay pipe!"—*From Chats in the Workshop, in Wood and Iron.*

Water-Marking.

Water-marks have been found bearing date as early as 1301, but little appears to have been recorded of the improvements effected in the process of manufacture. Blanchet Freres & Kleber, a paper-making firm well known in France, and whose mills are situated at Rives, in the department of Isere, applied on the 13th of February for an English patent for an invention, the object of which is to provide means for the production in cylinder machines of papers presenting shaded water-marks, such as are employed for bank-notes, etc. From the specification, which has only just appeared, we learn that this result is obtained by providing the paper-making cylinders with giffered cloths or cloths presenting designs capable of producing water-marks presenting effects of light and shade in every gradation, so that the stuff is moldered in the same manner as in the production of hand-made paper without any distortion of the mark, contrary to the method usually followed of imprinting the water-mark by pressure applied to the wet pulp. The cylinder is constructed of a number of carved brass segments in the form of gratings, the bars of which, in cross sections, taper toward the exterior and extend in a direction concentric with the cylinder, being combined with smaller bars arranged parallel with its axis. Instead of the

felt used to receive the paper from the making cylinder, a wire cloth is employed, and the couch roller is replaced by a very elastic india-rubber couch roller, perforated with holes, running parallel with its axis.

Paper with shaded water-marks manufactured with this machine would be liable to be injured by the drying cylinders provided in ordinary cylinder machines. In order to obviate this, the cloth, after passing over the troughs and being acted upon by a roller on the upper side, is drawn over copper plates placed above sheet-metal boxes heated by steam. A fan is arranged between the plates to drive off the vapor. At the extremity of the machine farthest from the couch roller, the cloth is carried round a perforated drum in which works a fan; underneath this fan a motor and pressing roller elevates the cloth on its return to the couch. A brush revolving at the side of the perforated drum detaches the sheets and facilitates their delivery, and a scraper acts upon the cloth behind this brush. The returning cloth is conducted under and over rollers, and through a trough filled with water, wherein it is washed, and is also brought in contact with revolving brushes, which remove any fragments of pulp that may still adhere to it. Although it is best to employ the drying apparatus described, it is not absolutely essential.—*Paper Trade Review.*

Recent Legal Decisions.

CORPORATIONS—LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—Where the directors of a corporation under an arrangement with each other issue the bonds of the corporation and then purchase them and sell them on their own private account so as to realize a profit, they will be held to account for that profit to the creditors or stockholders of the corporation according to the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, in the case of Widrig et. al. vs. The Newport Street Railway Company, decided on the 8th inst.

COMMON CARRIER—MEASURE OF DAMAGES.—The case of The Pacific Express Company vs. Darnell, decided recently by the Supreme Court of Texas, arose out of a suit against the appellant for failure to promptly transport a piece of machinery. The plaintiff sought to introduce proof that the company's agent was informed that his entire mill would be idle until the piece of machinery was delivered, and was given to understand the reasonable and probable result of a delay to promptly deliver the same, but these facts not having been set forth in the declaration, the court held that proof of them could not be given, and that lost profits could not be recovered as damages.

MUNICIPAL BONDS—TAXATION.—The case of Cole vs. The City of La Grange, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on the 5th inst., arose out of a suit brought to recover upon the interest coupons of certain bonds issued by the city of La Grange as a donation to the La Grange Iron & Steel Company. The Supreme Court, affirming the decision of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, held that the general grant of legislative power in the constitution of a state does not authorize the legislature, in the exercise either of the right of eminent domain or of that of taxation,

to take private property without the owner's consent to any but a public object, and that the legislature of Missouri had no constitutional power to authorize a city to issue its bonds by way of donation to a private manufacturing company.

CONTRACTS WITH PUBLIC OFFICIALS.—ASSIGNMENT.—An action was brought in the Court of Claims some time ago by the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, as successor of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company, to recover certain sums alleged to be due for transportation of the mails, under a contract made by the latter company with the Postmaster-general. The company was defeated in the Court of Claims, and brought the case on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The latter court has just rendered a decision affirming the decision of the Court of Claims, and holding that the appellant did not, by virtue of its acquirement through mortgage foreclosure and sale of the property of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Company, become assignee of the contract between that company and the United States; that it could claim nothing as such; and that, furthermore, its claim falls within the prohibition of section 3,477 of the Revised Statutes, which forbids transfers and assignments of claims against the United States.—*Bradstreet's*.

What Starch is made from.

Besides the cereals and the potatoes there are an immense number of plants which, either from their roots, stems, or seed, under cultivation would produce starch more profitably than the potato, that supplies so largely the starch of commerce. The number of these in general use for this purpose are probably not more than a dozen, whose products are mainly used as food; the West India arrow-root is a familiar example. This plant, the *maranta arundinacea*, contains 25 per cent. of starch, which is obtained by grinding and rasping the root and washing the pulp. Bermuda arrow-root has the reputation of being the best and purest in the market; but the product of St. Vincent is its superior in all respects. The production of arrow-root has greatly decreased of late in the West Indies, owing to the stimulus given to the growing there of early vegetables for the market. In these islands, the Bahamas, and Florida, a species of *simia*, the so-called *conti* root furnishes a starch very similar to the above, which is styled Florida arrow-root. Another variety of starch is obtained from several species of *canna*; one of these, the *canna edulis*, has been introduced into Australia and become quite profitable.

Among the large number of starch producing plants in South America that are used at home, the *manihot utilissima*, known as the cassava root, furnishes manica for exportation. There is a bitter species, largely cultivated, often attaining the length of three feet and weighing thirty pounds, the milky juice of which is removed by pressure, and the poisonous principle by heat. The starch is heated in a moist state and forms the irregular hard lumps, the tapioca of commerce. Under cultivation the *manihot* has developed as many varieties as the potato.

In Venezuela and Brazil this is baked into thin cakes and largely eaten, giving rise to large numbers of manufactories of the crude starch. Another poisonous South American root furnishes a starch called *jacatupi*, used medicinally. The African arrow-roots are from a variety of sources, chiefly from cassava; the *maranta* has been introduced at Cape Colony. In 1840 the *maranta* was introduced into Madras; since then the same plant and cassava have been brought to Ceylon, and they have become very prolific and valuable foods in these tropical lands and have become subjects of exportation.

The so-called East India arrow-root comes from a native tumeric, *curcuma angustifolia*. A wild ginger plant, rich in starch, abounds in inexhaustible quantities, and could with little trouble furnish a large amount of good food. Many other sources of starch, both roots and palms are found in these countries.

The true sago palm is one of the most abundant sources of the nutritious starches. There are two species so used, the *sagus konigii* and *sagus laevis*. These abound in the Malay Archipelago and in the neighboring islands as far north as the Philippines. The yield is immense; three trees furnish as much nourishment as an acre of wheat and six times as much as an acre of potatoes. It is said that ten days' labor will supply a man with sago cake—the principle native food—sufficient for a year's subsistence; a single tree contains from 25 to 30 bushels of pith, which will yield from six to eight hundred weight of fine starch. More than 20,000 tons of sago pith are annually converted into commercial sago by the Chinese of Singapore, the pearl sago is prepared in large quantities by the Chinese of Malacca, from whence 250,000 hundred weight are annually exported to England.

The manufacture of tapioca is also largely carried on at Singapore and Penang, 75,000 and 10,000 hundred weight being sent respectively from these places annually to England. Japan sago is made from the pith of a fern palm. Another starch-yielding plant is extensively cultivated in the East, called in the South Sea Islands *pia*, from the *tacca pinnatifida*. The tubers resemble the potato, and the product is of very fine quality, especially adapted to invalids.

On the Pacific Islands are many starch producing plants, of which the *tarro* is the most noted, producing thirteen varieties in Tahiti. Among this class of plants, destined yet to a higher position among the world's products, are yams, bread-fruit and bananas. The last are rivals of the sago palm in supplying the maximum of nutriment with the minimum of labor. The yield is forty-four times that of the potato; the percentage of starch is greater, and the plant is richer in other elements of nutrition, so that the meal, made by drying and grinding the pulp, resembles wheat flour in food value. It is not expensive to prepare, is easily digested, and is largely used in British Guiana for children and invalids.—*The Southern Miller*.

Uses of Electricity.

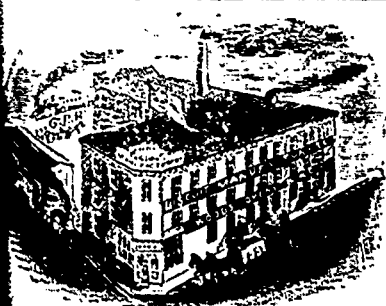
It is difficult to realize that the telephone dates only from our centennial year. The first conversation over a wire occurred October 9, 1876. Little was then thought of it, scarcely more than of that wonderful but now forgotten toy, the phonograph. The notice of an astonished man of science from England first gave the far-speaker wide publicity, and then within a half-dozen years it leaped into use in 59 American cities. Since then it has made great progress, which we have not seen exactly reported. Its use is growing in every civilized nation, and the distance over which it is ineffective is lengthening, until sanguine inventors believe that voice can soon be heard beneath an ocean, as indeed it has been one-third across our continent. The use of the telephone may grow as surprisingly as did the telegraph, but at most its field is, if not exactly limited, at least well defined.

With storage batteries, however, the case is different. The uses of "power" are innumerable and innumerable, and when, about 1881, it was declared that a fireless motor could be carried in a chest, great things were hoped and promised. Great things, too, have been done. An omnibus has been driven through the streets of Paris conveying its own power. A Yarrow launch has been driven six hours at a high speed. A tricycle weighing only 400 pounds all told has been propelled at the speed of a cab. The balloon which, it was declared the other day, had solved the mystery of steering in an "airway" so to speak, was moved by "accumulated" electricity. Torpedoes have been driven and guided by these boxes of force. These things are wonderful in themselves, and more wonderful in their promise. Yet the "storage" or "accumulation" of electric energy is not a success, because it is too costly. Engines are cheap and last indefinitely. Storage batteries are costly and will wear out quickly. So long as this continues no storage battery can compare, under ordinary circumstances, with an external engine full of steam and banked fire ready for use. The trouble is not one of principle; it is merely a question of cost and detail, and may be solved at any time. When that comes the wonders of electricity will be indefinitely increased. The transmission of power by electricity has been comparatively little studied in America, although the problem has been repeated as measurably solved by M. Duprez, in France. The French Institute examined his invention in 1883—too recently, it will be observed to expect as yet any practical results—and reported that he delivered one-half the original power at a distance of 38 miles. The waste is great. Yet, when it is considered how great is the economy and convenience of substituting one central source of power for many less ones, the percentage of loss is endurable. The problem is double—to transmit power in sufficiently large quantities for a factory over considerable distances. There is little difficulty in transmitting small amounts of power for considerable distances or considerable power for short distances. It is a question of conductors, and M. Duprez, according to the Institute, "vastly exceeded everything else."

iously accomplished by the greatness of the transmitted power compared with the resistance of the conductor." If this be strictly true, the steam and iron horse may get a rest.

The first electric railway for the carriage of passengers was seen at the Berlin Exhibition in 1879. Shortly after, 82,000 passengers were carried at the Exposition at Paris. They were not exactly toys, and yet they were not full-fledged. The distances were short, and the gauge was ridiculously narrow. In May, 1881, an advance was made by the opening of an electrical railway in the suburbs of Berlin. It was 3 miles long, and the speed had risen to 30 miles an hour. The next electrical railway ran to the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland. There are also little roads in Austria and Holland and under the Thames. The last was successfully opened in Cleveland, Ohio, about the middle of last month, America is not usually so slow in using new things, nor have her inventors been backward in attacking this problem. Daft and Edison and Field have each declared their systems perfect. But we believe no electric locomotive has yet earned a dividend. Dynamos seemed to be like racehorses—neither handsome nor very useful at low speeds. When they are harnessed and brought down to practical velocities they are at a disadvantage. Obviously a locomotive which shows its best results only when rivaling the speed of a gale leaves something to be desired. When such speed can be used safely (as upon a miniature track designed for the carriage of parcels, such as, for instance, mails), extreme rapidity can be obtained. Mr. Banchell, an Englishman, has devised a single-track railway of this description, upon which he proposes to make 200 miles an hour. Perhaps this department of electricity promises better than this one of transportation, although as yet lags a little behind its fellows.—*The Southern Miller.*

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WINTER TIME TABLE.

Commencing Sunday, December 7, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
8.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 6.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
11.05 " Portage la Prairie 4.00 "	12.30 "
3.07 p.m. Brandon 12.30 "	
11.00 " Broadview 2.00 a.m.	
6.25 a.m. Regina 8.00 p.m.	
8.00 " Moose Jaw 5.30 "	
3.40 p.m. Swift Current 8.35 a.m.	
0.40 " Maple Creek 1.25 "	
2.15 a.m. Medicine Hat 9.00 p.m.	
4.30 p.m. Calgary 6.40 a.m.	
1.10 a.m. arrive Laggan leave 8.45 p.m.	

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, leaving Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leave Moosejaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday; returning leave Laggan Friday. Train between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	Going West
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.20 a.m.	
3.05 p.m. Port Arthur 10.45 a.m.	
2.00 a.m. Barclay 12.30 a.m.	
1.00 p.m. arrive Port Arthur leave 1.30 p.m.	

Train for Port Arthur leaves Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Going South.	Going North
2.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.03 a.m.	
10.50 p.m. Emerson 14.15 a.m.	
8.40, 9.15 p.m., leave Winnipeg arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.	
10.30, 11.55 a.m., Morris 2.20, 5.05 p.m.	
11.40 a.m., Gretna 4.00 p.m.	
5.00 p.m. Manitou 8.30 a.m.	

*Daily, except Saturday
 †Daily, except Mondays
 Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Gretna. For Manitou, leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning leave Manitou Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain 10.30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1.20 p.m. and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 6 p.m. and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 a.m.

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Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday morning for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached, returning leave Calgary Saturdays, Port Arthur Thursdays
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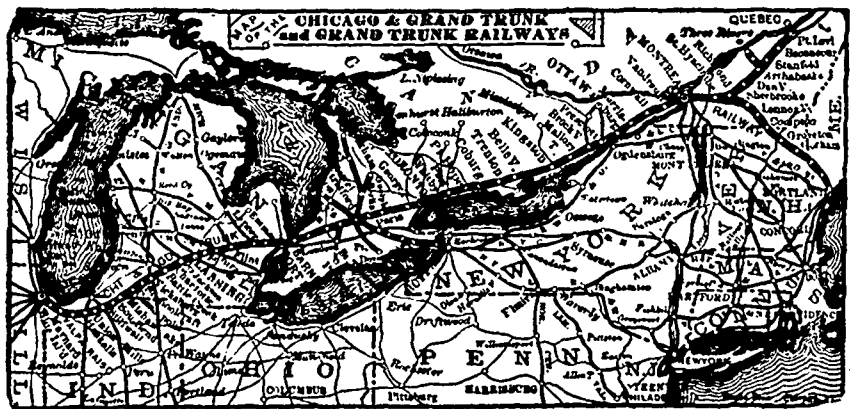
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